

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

March 31, 1905 558

Reports from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Mortuary statistics—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, February 22 and March 1, as follows:

During the week ended on the 19th instant, the following vessels were inspected and issued bills of health from this office: On the 15th instant the British Steamship Livonia, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the crew personnel; on the same date the German steamship Capri, for New York, with a cargo of coffee and 1 steerage passenger from this port, and no change in the crew personnel; on the 17th instant the British steamship Merchant Prince, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, 1 first-class passenger, and 1 new man of crew taken on here. I ordered to be removed from this ship, before sailing, a fireman suffering from what I thought was malarial fever, a fact which I noted on the supplemental bills of health. The next day's press reported the case as one of yellow fever, but I at once communicated with the chief health officer of the Republic, Doctor Cruz, and found the press report to be a mistake, and the diagnosis to be in all probability enteric fever, certainly not vellow fever. Of this negative fact I was certain, or almost so, when I gave the bill of health to the ship. No other vessels left this port during the week for American, Canal Zone, or Cuban ports.

Mortuary report from Pernambuco, Brazil.

The total mortality for the two weeks ended January 31, 1905, was 327 in a population of from 180,000 to 200,000. Of these deaths, variola caused 123; enteric fever, 3; measles, 1; tuberculosis, 53; malarial fevers, 19; leprosy, 1; syphilis, 4; cancer, 1; grippe, 1; dysentery, 1; septicæmia, 2; and erysipelas, 1; other causes not reported. This number of deaths gives a daily average rate of 28, with 39 as the greatest number in any one day, and 20.4 as the lowest rate.

The yearly rate per each 1,000 of the population is therefore 41.3.

Bubonic plague in Taubete, State of São Paulo, Brazil.

Under date of the 18th instant, 1 case—a fatal one of the pneumonic form of bubonic plague—occurred in the town of Taubete. This is a city on the Central Railway of Brazil between Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, and is situated at an altitude of 586 meters. Fatal cases have been reported by me from the towns of Pindamonhangaba and Guaratingueta, the next two stations of importance on the line toward the north. These cases are doubtless all imported from Rio or Nictheroy, or other places near here.

In this case the patient was taken ill suddenly and survived only a few hours. Information as to whether she had been in Rio lately is

not forthcoming from the reports.

Mortality in São Paulo, State of São Paulo, Brazil.

During the week ended the 12th instant there were in all 96 deaths, as follows: Measles, 1; grippe, 3; enteric fever, 3; tuberculosis, 7; syphilis, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 5; of the circulatory system,